EXAMINING BOARD OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. The examining Board of the Navy Department met resterion, at the office of Mr. Blunt, corner of Barling slip and Water street. There were about half a dozen Ceptains examined, and the Board adjourned till to-day.

THE POLICE AND THE RELIGIOUS WANTS OF THE AENT.-The police officers of the Twenty-eight Precinet, under Capt. J. D. Hart, have contributed 25 cents each to aid in carrying on the work of the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. This they intend to repeat monthly, on receipt of

A JOURNEY TO LONG BRANCH INDESTRIBLY POST-POKED. - A lady who was present at the large meeting recently held in Dr. Hagne's Church, under the auspices of the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, waited upon Dr. Tyng at the conclusion of the exercises, and informed him that she had intended to go to Long Branch for a couple of weeks, but as she could not resist the appeal which had been made for help for the soldiers, she would postpone her jount to some other time, and hand over the \$30 intended for that expense to the Army Com-mittee, on condition that it be used toward the expenses of some person who should go and visit the wended soldiers in their hospitals. The amount has been so appropriated, and is doing its good work at the

CITY MORTALITY .- The number of deaths in this City for the week ending August 5, was 585, of whom 91 were men, 81 women, 214 boys, and 199 girls; being an increase of 55 over last week, and 83 over the number of the corresponding week of 1860. The number of the corresponding week of 1860. The deaths from neate disease were: Cholera infantum, 134; infantile convulsions 31; distribut, and inflanmation of the lungs, 19 each; everlet fever, and inflanmation of the brain, 17 each; dyrentery, 13; small pox, 11; messles, 10; infammation of the brain, 8; crysipelse, 6; appeplexy, bronchites, cholera morbus, typhoid fever, 5 each. The deaths from chronic diseases were: coffunction, 61; infantile marasmus, 43; dropey in the head, 25; infantile debility, 17; dropey, 7; palsy, 6; heart disease, 5. Deaths resulting from external and other cames were: Drowned, and premature birth, 9 each; delirium tremens, 5; old age, 4; casualties, 3. The ages were, under 1 year, 232; I to 2, 19; 2 to 3, 35; 3 to 4, were, ander I year, 242; I to 2, 90; 2 to 3, 35; 3 to 4 13; 4 to 5, 6; 5 to 10, 10; 10 to 10, 9; 15 to 20, 16; 10 to 25, 4; 25 to 30, 15; 30 to 40, 46; 40 to 50, 40; 50 to 60, 23; 60 to 70, 21; 70 to 80, 7; 80 to 20, 5; 90 to 100, I; unknown, 2. The nativities were: United States, 22s; Ireland, 91; Germany, 43; England, 8; Scotland, 5; unknown, 3; France 2; Holland, Italy, Prusis, at ea, West Indies, I cach. The number of deaths in the public institutions was 69, being an increase of 4 over the number of the corresponding week in 1860.

SANITARY INSPECTION .- The Superintendent of Senitary Inspection reports that, for the week ending August 3, the number of sinks and water-closets deaned was 232; loads of night-soil removed from the cleaned was 233; loads of night-soil removed from the div limits, 913; dead horses, 50; cows, 2; goat, 1; hogs, 33; dogs and other small mismals, 1,012; burrels of effal, 975. The number of pounds of unsound, dis-cased, or unhealthy meats, lish, poultry, &c., seized or removed from the city limits was: Hee; 150; veal, 200; mutton, 600; fish, 550; poultry, 150; pork, 275; tripe, 650; sausages, 95; cheese, 85.

Sun Syrones, - Morris Gleason, a native of Ireland,

SUN STROKES.—Morris Gleason, a native of Ireland, aged 40 years, while at work in the Gas-Works, corne of Tenth avenue and Seventeenth street, was 20 overcome by the heat on Satusday, that he died. The deceased resided at No. 241 Tenth avenue, where Coroner Jackman held an inquest on the body yesterday. A verticet of accidental death was rendered.

The same Coroner held an inquest at No. 163 West Eighteenth street, on the bedy of Pattick Early, a native of Ireland, 24 years of age, who died from the effects of the extreme heat of Saturday. The deceased was employed in a cofice null in the lower part of the city, and being taken sick in the afternoon, went home, where he died the following day.

FOURD DROWNED .- The body of an unknown man was yesterdad found floating in the River at Pier No. 19 East River. The remains were secured. Coroner Jackman subsequently held an inquest, which resulted in a verdict of secidental drowning. A description of the lothing worn by the deceased, which is the only means of identifying the body, may be found at the Coroner's office.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SOLDIER .- Geo. Clark, a member of Col. De Forrest's Regiment of Mounted Rifles, died suddenly on Sunday evening at the Park Barracks. The decreased had been exceedingly intemperate in his habits, which is supposed to have been the cause of death. The body was removed to Belle-vue Dead-House, where a post-mortem examination will be made and an inquest held to-day by Coroner Jackman.

A BIG THING ON ICP. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Can you tell me why the ice man who serve me at my house charges me 38 cents per 100 lb for the ice I buy of him, while he charges the grocery man with whom I trade but 15 cents for the like quantity ! To sey that the groceryman takes more of him than I do, does not satisfy me, because the groceryman tells me he does not, and if he did, does it follow that he cause I take baif less I must pay more than balf more If ice was furnished as cheaply to families as to hotels groceries, manufactories, &c., then families could afford and would use larger quantities than they do. The ice men would thus increase their business, instead of having long routes which fatigno and wear out their men, horses, and wagons, their business would be concentrated, other persons find imployment, and k would diminish tompetition by giving to each person a section of the city ample enough for his ambition. Let us bave ice for families as cheap as the grocery man, or any other man," gets its.

[Advertisement.]
There has been exected at NASSAU, N. P., during the last year, one of the fines; Horne ain the West India Islands, the interfer having been filted up with spectrus as a minests, with remains in either, that purifice withing to go south to spend the Wister may enjoy all the home conforts of a first class America home. The catter house is surrounded by planes ten feet Whater may employ all the home commonts of a man second man house. The matter house is ammonated by planars tend from house. The scatter house planars promoundes that owned, effecting one of the most planars promoundes that one sealer second the desired. The building being four stories in the most elevated position for Namus, say 164 feet above the end of the sea, then the building 60 feet, with observatory level of the sea, then the building 60 feet, with observatory level of the sea, then the building 60 feet, with observatory level, many one of the finish sealer of the planars was exacted upon from the rooms, by Franch assembly which extend to the floor of each story. The building being 2 to feet, with portion in facts, the full hight, surrounsed can story by these planars, which make in all about 1,000 feet commands. Any particle whiching the engine partners and fire each story by thise plasma, which make in all arout 1,700 feet of greenemads. Any particle withing to engage opartnersia can direct all consecutions to W. Karin, Narma, New-Providence, the Proprietor, or our salect their spatiments by applying to W. kitsman Sarra, No. 171 Peachen, corner of Pine, Mr. Anna's agent in New 1 Arch, where place of the building will be left, and rounts fundered, so parties wishing may select them below beaving the site. The R. M. Stemaer Krinch (leaves New York covery mouth for Havane, scopping at Nascar on Navar checked and the days to remedy, and not be absent from the very checked to the start of the days to remedy, and not be absent from the very cold of the site.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

A Caution to Bathers.—Eleven persons were streamed on Sunday has by the Police of the Sewent Precipit (Greenpoint), for bathing in the East River in an exposed situation. They were taken before Justice Colonan yesterday and fined \$5 each.

HIGHWAY ROBSERY.-John Gilbert was robbed of Saturday night, 12 o'clock, while crossing the City Park, by a gong of thieven, who relieved him of a silver watch worth \$24 and \$24 in bills, when they took to their heels and escaped.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

Iyquasus.—An inquest was held vasterded by Corcura faithey, of Jerrey City, on the holy of Rose Merherson, an infant 6 weeks of age, whose parents resise at No. 120 Steaben street. From the excessive heat of the apparations where the family slopt it was evident that death was caused by sufficiation. An inquest was also held on the body of Abraham Coles, a resident of Navaria, whose body was found to the water, at the head of Washington street. He was last seen alive on Thursday night at the corner of Washington and Steuben streets, and it is thought that he mistook his way and walked overboard. Iyquisus.-An inquest was held yesterdey by Cor-

DISTORMANCE OF CERTIFICS PARK. On Standay af-

ternoon, a desperate fight occurred at Christ's Farm. on Palisade avenue, Bergen Hill, in which quite a number of persons were engaged. A young man named Joseph Bryan, residing at No. 84 Montgomery 'street. Jersey City, was so badly injured that it is thought he will not recover.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS OFFICE-And. 5 .-Before Commissioner ORNORM.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO ENGLAVE SIX FREE NEGROES.

ALLEGED ATTEMET TO ENGLAVE SIX FIGH. NEGROES.

This morning six negro seamen presented themselves at the office of United States Marsial Murray, and stated that they were part of the crew of the Robert C. Wrigot, and were charged with mutiny, and sent ushone by their captain. The Marshal held them in custody until the arrival of Mr. Commissioner Osbern, when they made the following statement:

The brig sailed from this port bound to Aspinwall with a carrier of coals. The crew consisted of the

with a cargo of coals. The crew consisted of the master, two mates, and the six negro men, who builed as follows:

bailed as follows:
Charles Parling, egod 15. West Indies; José Carlez, aged 25. Chilis Obra Waker, aged 19. Barmada, Lorenze Thompson, syed 22. West Indies; Charles Ranner, aged 22. Jeannice, west Indies.
From Aspinwall, the brig proceeded to Trimidal to get freight, and from thence to Cuba; but in consequence of the civil war at the South, the Spanish merchants were very cantions, and refused to make shipments under the United States flag. The captain then run for Cardenas, and subsequently made up his mind to put into Balkimore, Md. The negroes put in a demurger to this, as they supposed it was intended to sell them into slavery.

harrier to this, as they supposed it was inspected, and them into slavery.

Symptoms of insubordination being apparent, and feating that he and his officers might be murdered while askep in their booths, the captain ran before the supposed in the captain range.

while raicep in their beaths, the captain ran before the wind to New-York, and gave up ris crew to the authorities on the charge of intending to make a revolt, mutiny, and murder. This morning they were arraigned on the charges, but no prosecutor appearing, they were discharged, and went on their way rejoicing. The following is the statement of one of them, an intelligent negre, using d Charles Ranney:

We salled from this port on the brig Robert C. Wright, Garlind matter, having signed articles for a voyage of a New-York to Aspinaval, thence to Cuba, and to return to the United States. On the voyage out we were civil and worked had but were threatened with shorting, and the coptain said if it industs the streets like a gentle mon. We supposed he would sell nather the second mate rin savey at Aspinavil. As we could get no emps in Cuba or Cientagra, the captain said he would get no emps in Cuba or Cientagra, the captain said he would get no many the near then examined the promise of indivigual selling as We told the captain several times we did not want to go there.

timers, and then comma well his promise of hasing and selling us.

We told the caprain several times we old not want to go there,
but he said it was none of our business where we went, said that
he would do as he pleased. He said that he would give Chreley
Sampson and the coach free passage to go North, but he would
sail the rest of us down South. We talked the matter over forward and came to the conclusion we've ill not go South, but
would come to New York.

At ther I is we made no display of force and had no arrest of
my kind. The main threatened to out he with a cutless, but the
cutain, finding we were form 12 or determination to come it
this port of New-York, said if we would accur duty he would
come pair. We do not think we have done wrong, helicking
that if we were taken to builtimore we should be sold for saves.

The bring Robert C, Wright is raised A 14, 159 time,
built in Baltimore in 1854, and is owned by J. Randell.
She has so cargo.

She has to cargo.

After the prisoners were discharged, ex-Judge Beebe took the necessary steps to libel the versel for the wages of the cew, claiming one month and a half, at \$12 per month. Thus the affair stands at present.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-AUG. &

During the present month of August the Clerk will not be allowed to set down any motions.

Unless the motion is ready when reached in its order on the calendar, the same will be passed for that cal-

D. P. INGRAHAM, JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, Justices.

Appress 5, 1961

COURT OF COMMON PLUAS-SPRCIAL TRRE. Acc. 1

During the August term no order to show cause will be granted, returnable on Saturday, and no motion will te heard on that day.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Averer 2.—Before Recorder Horinan.

Joseph Bernard was charged with stealing a pocket-book containing bank notes, &c., to the value of \$55, 25, from Thomas Hall of No. 39 Nassau street. Hall was standing in a crowd near The Evening Post office, on the 5th of July, when Bernard picked his pocket. On a pled of guilty of larceny from the person, Bernard was sent to the State Prison for two

cars. Edward Holden pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, in attempting to pass a counterfeit \$2 bill on the Union Bank of Vermont, and was sent to

Sing Sing for two years.

William Green, on July 3, attempted to pass a counterfeit \$10 bill on the Bank of Commerce, of Boston, on Solomon Boiver, of No. 417 East Houston street.
On a plea of forgery in the fourth degree he was sent

to the Penitentiary for one year. Harriet Butler and James Askings, indicted for to the Penitentiary for one year.

Harriet Butler and James Askings, indicted for grand larceny, and Jeremiah O'Brien for larceny of money, &c., were severally tried and acquitted.

Win. Brence, for assumt and battery, was sent to the Penitentiary for two months. Adjourned.

COLLIER-JAHES-On Thorsday, Ass. 1, at the Scoth Third-airs threabyterian Caureb, Brooklyn, E. D., by the Rev. J. D. Wells, the Rev. Edward A. Cellier of Sangriles, to Isabella G., daughter of Lewis L. James of Brooklyn.

WILCON-FANON-On Thursday, Ang. 1, at Ithaca, by the Rev. B. M. Huliday, D. D., Sarol, H. Wilera, esq., of Ithaca, to Miss Maria D. Faxon of Stonington, Conn.

BOYLE-Suddenly, on Sunday, Aug. t. Edward H. S. Boyle, h BOYLE-supported by age.

The 26th year of bis age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Company F. The Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the pany F. The Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the pany F. The Regiment, are respectfully invited. The Regiment, are respectfully invited to from the residence of his brother, taceb T. rib street, on Wednesday, at 5 o'clock p. m.

Oil Fourth street, on Wednesday, at a o'clock p. m.
BOWER-In this city, on Sunday, Aug. 4, Alexander William
Bourer, only son of Alexander and Ann Bower, aged it months.
BROUWER-On-Ennday, Aug. 4, Mary Sherwood, infant dayghter of Annie and the late James S. Brouwer.
The relatives and friends of the findity are favited to strend the funeral from the reddenon of her mother, No. 175 West Four-teenth street, on Tacaday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

BRADY-In this city, on Sunday, Aug. 4, Bridget Brady, aged 46 BRADI - In Congress of the State of William Butler; also, on Saturday evening, Aug. 3, Charles W., Infant sen of Elfra and Whilium Butler, aged I year.

CLARK—In Brocklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 2, 1861, the Hon Agree Clark, ex-Mayor of New-York City, in the 17th year of

Assoc Clark, and any his belief in Trinity Church, New-York, on Tuesday incraing, at the clark. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further

invitation.

OY - In Brooklyn & Raturday, Aug. 3, Mrs. Catharine L. Coy,
aged 5; Core, mother in law of Liona. Col. Addison Farmeworth.

BARLY - In this city, on Sunday, Aug. 4, Patrick Early, aged OHROY -- In this city, on Sunday, App. 4, Mrs. Ann Girry, in the 49th year of her age.

ELOTS-On Sunday, Acz. 4, Rachel Jane, wife of John T. Klots and il years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, A. W. Hendrickson, No. 177 Front street, Brooklyn, without further hotice, on Teneday strongon, Ghi inst., at 2 p. m. Her remain will be taken to tircenwood.

WIS-On Sunday morning Ang. 4, Ellrabeth, wife of Wilthe relatives and friends, and those of his father, Evan Lewis, and another to attord the funeral on Pusaday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 173 Houston street, without further PARKER-On Monday, Aug. 5, Anna Maria, daughter of Level-

W. and Ann L. Parker, aged a years. I month said if days.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to extend
the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 803 Sixth
avenue, on Wednesday, the 7th, at 2 p. m.

Evenue, on Westerday, the 7th, at 2 p. m.
PHIPTS—In Hadeen, N. Y., on Thorsaby, Aug. I, of paralysis,
Thorsas G. Phipse, and 30 years, formarly of Boston.
RUSH fill—In this city, on Sunday, Aug. 4, Margaret, widow of
Josiah Rusher, and 60 years.
TORRANGE—In New York, Jane Torrance.
The friends and nequalitances are invited to attend the functal
from No. 222 West Transparenth street, on Thorsey, Aug.
6, at 2 o'dook p. 10.

from No. 222 West Latting 6, at 2 o clock p. 11. llagger and Hamilton, Scotland, papers please copy-TANEY - On Sunday ofternoon, Aug. 4, Engelie H. Taney son of Henry Taney, Washington avenue, Brooklyn, aged 2

His functal services will take place at the Clinton avenue Con-gregational Charon, on Tuesday Atendon at 31 o'clock. THETON—In Newburgh, on Smaler, Aug. 4, and buried in Greenwood on Monday, Aug. 5, Mattle Tilton, used 9 montas, daugner of Theodore and Edizabeth M. Titton of Brooklya. designites of Theodore and Edizabeth M. Titton of Brocklyn.

VAN PELIT—In this city, on Sunday morning, Ang. 4, efter a long liliness, Mrs. Cormain Acquiset van Pede, wile of Dr. M. D. Van Pelf, wid dengites of the late Humphrey Esten, esq., of Mains, in the sith year of her age.

The richods and relatives are esspecifully invited to attend her foncial from her late res deace, No. 56 West Thirty-sight street, or Tuesday, at 1 p. m.

WFST—On Studay morning Ang. 4, efter a short fillness, Mrs. Eitzabeth West, in the 18th year of her age, wife of Jease West, and daughter of the late Win. Calcuder.

The relatives and friends of the fordly, and those of her brother, Win. Calcuder, are respectfully invited to attend her functal processing, at 5 p. to, from her late reachesce, No. 50 Morton, councer Greenwich street.

YOUNG-Suddenly, on Saturday, Acg. 3, Catharine Hearfelts Young, sped 15 years, 2 months and 15 days, youngest daughter of John Young. In relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the limit, at 2 o'clock p. m., from the residence of her fether, No. 240 Clinton street.

Markets Reported by Telegraph. Murilette - Reported by Telegraph.

Firmanskipita, Aug. 6.—Flour dail. Wanns notice—White, 61 on Ped. 41 10.251 13. Conn-Yellow, School. Mees Plans, 616 50. Laar atendy at 10.500 bush. Red Winter at Street buyer leading backs when 6.000 bush. Red Winter at 10.511 (10.000 bush. do on private terms. Count from but quiet; sebs 6,000 hush. at nic. Other grains, no tales. Whites at 10.511 (10.000 bush. do on private terms. Count from but quiet; sebs 6,000 hush. at nic. Other grains, no tales. Whitesa steady at 10.511 sales 60 bbls. Canal Francists better; 10.500 on Com, and 111s. on Wheetto New-York. Lake therefore to-day; 10,000 bbls. Flour; 20,000 bush. Wheet, 51,000 bush. Corn. 3,500 bush. Flour; 20,000 bush. Flour; 20,000 bush. Wheet; 11,000 bysh. Corn. 10,000 bush. Corn. 10,000 bush. Octs. AMUSEMENTS.

The performance of a curious piece of dramatic autiquity at Laura Keene's, the awaking from "America's Dream" to a reality not exhibitating to the treasury of the Winter Garden, the "identical hatchet" of the bold William Tillman at Barnum's, the burning to death of a poor dancing girl at a Broadway temple of low art, the songs and smilings through burnt cork and plain perspiration of the Christys, with no end of rumors of something new, and shrewd sur-mises of the formnes of the coming "senson," have been the events of the last week in the theatrical world

It is always amusing, at a time when there is nothing else to do, to track the flight of the bright creatures who float for months in the atmosphere of the stage to their Summer haunts of recreation. They wing their way through the columns of the newspapers. And there they flutter and flutter, seeking rest, and sometimes-alas! too often-finding none all Summer long. None will deny, for example, that Miss Laura Keene should have the sweetest and deepest repose. Unless she has discovered the rare fountain of perennial youth, we are aware that she will come back to us in the Vatl a melancholy example of the results of too devoted labor; for did she not become one of the Seven Sisters when they were in their short clothes, and did she not grow up with those, ever the most active of the magic circle, until they had almost reached a second childhood? And yet she has restlessly wandered, in print, since she gave up playing the devil, over the mountains of Pennsylvania, and along the sou-shore, just touching the toe of her foot at the various watering-places, and is still in motion! And even Manager Stoart, whose enthusinctic toils at the Winter Garden all last season, should entule him to a delce far wiente of the most luxurious sort, has been kept a-going among all sorts of mountains and all sorts of streams, while everybody ought to know that he is quietly located at a baunt on the coast known only to hardy fishermen whose game is ever shark, and whose perils and excitements he daily shares. At last accounts Miss Matilda Heron might have been almost anywhere, and the same may be said of Mrs. Hoey, and the Wallachs, and the other favorites, while it is clearly ascertained that Boucicault, on the other side of the water, is, at one and the same time, refreshing after the "Collecu Bawn " in Switzerland, Scotland, and Paris.

We know where to lay our bands on the Florences They are not birds of passage, this Summer, and ought to be feathering their nest niecely at the Winter Garden, but we fear are not so feathering on account of the war. And yet, now that the smoky visious of " America's Dream' have rolled away, they get up a pleasant atmosphere for a warm evening, aided by the new vestibule introduced into the Garden, and are goodhumored and lively, in spite of the thermometer. Mr. Toodle will appear this evening, and there is a clever German song that Mrs. Florence sings in the best of her Protean farces, "Thrice Married," together with each and all the peculiarities of the American couple, Tickets are out for the benefit generously offered by Mr. F. to the widows and orphans of the brave boys of the Sixty-ningth, who fell before Manassas, and thus the lighter branches of life are twined very gracefully with the heavier, and Art crowns itself with a greener laurel than all the rest of the wreath, sprung from the warm soil of charity and patriotic gratitude. The house should be fuller han it was when Mr. M. Smith made his reappearance. Why will not that gentleman, or any other member of the " Cockrail Guard" happening to be in New-York, testify his devotion to the Stars and Stripes by volunteering his services for this occasion?

There is danger that the war will nucke great gups in the ranks of the popular players. Far-away managers are alert to their golden opportunity, and ply their most insidious arts. Thus manager Magnire of various California theaters, has just offered Mr. Plorence a nuice larger sum of money than we suppoted had any tangible existence, to come to the land of the Vigilance Committee, him and his wife, and play one bundred pichts.

Just to mention that they are doing a place called the "Seven Sisters," at Laura Keene's, should excite some reverent curiosity. The scenery used in it has a strangely antique appearance, and is supposed to be coeval with the famous" Old Park days," while the properties can claim an origin not less recent than that of the original cast of Thespis, and the cast has come ever-so-many'th time, the " Seven Sisters."

Dramatic attractions are added to-day to the piratical booty of Mr. Barnum. The bears and anacondas lie down together, and a little child is to lead them, to Room. There, too, shall be found Dora with the double voice, and the scal with his sleek wet cost and eyes that never can get accustomed to the patural curisities that surround him.

Bryant's Minstrels reopened their Hall, at No. 472 Broadway, last night, after recess and renovation. Many pleasure seekers will be revived by the word, for Campbell, the tuneful singer, is coming with the rest of the sable brethren, and Eph Horn and the prothers B. are not left bekind. The Christys will elp sustain this branch of art higher up, at the Stuyveant Institute.

The bealth of Mr. Cordova forbids further reading f his clever poem, on "The Rebellion and the War," beyond to-night and to-morrow night, after which the Lyceum will be closed,

Totlet Emparassments of a French Volustiera.—One day when Godeon attended roll call before the morning stable-go, the Lieurenant of the week stepped in front of him: "Your incket," he said to him, "is ensewn in the seam"—officers must enter into the slightest deteils—"give it out for repair." The Corporal of the week, in the ordinary way, took the jacket to give it to the tailor. After the cleaning down, Godeon, who was on fatigue drill, thought it the simplest mode to put on one of his comrades' jackets and stepped into the ranks. "What's that," the officer of the week said to him: "have you not given out your jacket to repair!" "I beg your pardon, my Lioutenant, but—" "Where did you get that one from, then !" "My Lieutenant, I berrowed it from a man of my squad." "You will have two nights' guardroom, to teach you not to wear other men's clothes." Gedeon burned to exculpate himself, but was sufficiently master of himself to be silent. "It TOTAL TRADBASSMENTS OF A PRENCH VOLUM guardroom, to teach you not to wear other men's clothes." Gedeon burned to exculpate bimself, but was sufficiently master of himself to be silent. "It seems," he thought, "that I am in the wrong, and I will not do it again; but my comrades might have told me." For this simple reason, Godeon, when he went to drill, put on his delman. "Who's that man in full dreat?" the Captain Instructor shouted, as soon as he saw him; "give him two nights' guard room." "My Captain," Gedeon began, "do you want two nights more?" The unhappy man was silent. "I most have been in the wrong, "Gedeon said to himself; "but they shao't catch me tripping again." At the after-dinner rubbing down, Gedeon fell in, consequently, in his seirt-sleeves. "Two majots' guard-room for that ass," the Adjutant said, on noticing him; and, as Gedeon did not stir, "He off with you," the Adjutant added; "go to the stubles." The wretch obeyed, but as he consequently missed the rell-call, he was, for the reason, punished with four nights' guard-room. On the evening of this haploes day Gedeon learned that he had ten nights of it, but that was too much, and he appealed. He was heard, when he explained that he did not deserve punishment; for, on the same principle that a door mus be either open or shut, a lussar whose jacket has gone to a tailor's must either were his delman or appear in his shirt-sleeves. The ten nights' guard-room were resisted to the content of the same principle that a door mus be either open or shut, a lussar whose jacket has gone to cither open or shut, a hussar whose jacket has gone to a tailor's must either were his delutan or appear in his shirt-sleeves. The ten nights' guard-room were re-nutted, but dedoon caught four for having appealed non-bicrarchically. A corporal he cross-questioned on this grave subject answered him that appeals must be made hierarchically, that is to my, presented to the Corpo-ral, who imparts them to the Sergeant, who carries them to the Sergeant-Major, who submits them to the Lieutenant, who transmits them to the Captain, and

polish them for outsides. These woulen form a motley group, some being half naked, offers to raise, many in gay colers, and a few dressed with care and neathers. Among them were several whose personal appearance was preposee-sing, but on the whole I judged that beauty found a more profitable occumution should making cigars for a few cents a day. The leaves are first placed under cover, in heaps, to ferment; then sorted by women into five classes, according to their size, and suspended in a corrent of air to dry. Each packet thus sorted contains ten leaves, and is called a "palilo;" ten such make a "mano," and thirty mano a "fada," weighing from seventy to a venty-five pounds. The tobacco is of three qualities, the first being usid for at the rate of \$1 per farda; the second \$71, and the third \$5. Tous is about 61d. English money per jound for the first quality; manufactured in chars it is sold at the Government depot for \$14, or more than 5s. All this tobacco is sent up under an escort to the different factories around Mani la. Women, called Dublinders, then wet it with water, or sometimes rum and vineyar, and make it up Mani la. Women, called Dobladores, then wet it with water, or sometimes rum and vinepar, and make it up into rough eigars, which are fluided by the Celladores, as the girls are called; the refuse is made up into eigarettes. Most of the eigars are packed in cases of 500, numbering from one to four, ac corning to size; they are sold at the rates of \$13, \$10, \$8, \$6 per thousand, the better rorts being in boxes of 125 each. On the whole, very little care is taken in the manufacture; the tobacco is of good flavor, but carelessly made up, and in the cares which we received on loard, many cigars were disgusting from the odor and taste of palm if, or other grease with which the work gills are accustomed to rub their bodies. Nearly the whole of the population, men, women, and children, smoke, and quantities of leaves are exported to Spain. quantities of leaves are exported to Spain.

LIGHTNING AMONG THE TELEGRAPHS, THE GAS AND WATER PIPES.

Our metercologists are noting the present Spring and Summer as unusually free from atmospheric deturbances. The country has nowhere been swept by tor-nadoes, nor have many lives been lost by lightning. Thunder-storms have been universally rare. The severest of them generally occur in June and July, though May is frequently marked by gusts of great severity. This general absence of burricane and thunder-storm is in strong contrast with our experience of last senson. It sometimes happens that a calm so long continued is broken by a terrific electrical development, especially after a long drouth. The dog-days, moreover, are just beginning, in which thunder-storms are occasionally frequent and severe. In the absence of rain we frequently see, of a Summer evening flashes of what is popularly called "sheet lightning," the common idea being, that as no cloud can be seen, they are merely occasioned by the extreme beat. But this is not so. They proceed from a cloud below the berigon, quite invisible to us. A telegra, h operator on the line between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, under-took, on one occasion, to solve this doubt. Noticing repeated flashes of what is called heat lightning, he telegraphed to a distant operator for an explanation, and learned that they proceeded from a thunder-storm then raging, two bundred and fifty miles distant from his place of observation. Since the great multiplication of telegraphic wires

over the country, and the interminable net work of gas-pipes in our dwelling houses, the many apparently new pranks played among them by lightning, have attracted the attention of scientific men, while telegraphs and gas-pipes have come to be regarded by many persons as very dangerous neighbors in a thunder storm. Under certain circumstances they undoubtedly are so. Some fifteen years ago, the late Mr. Samuel D. Ingham of Pennsylvania, requested the opinion of the American Philosophical Society, as to whether security in regard to accidents from lightning is increused or lessened by the prection of telegraphic wires, the poles of which are placed by the side of roads along which persons with horses and carriages are constantly passing. This application was referred to Professor Heavy, of the Smithsmian Institution, from whose report thereon the following facts and deductions are given. The wires of a telegraph are liable to be struck by a direct charge from the clouds, as several instances of the kind have been observed. On one occasion the lightning struck the elevated part of the wire, which is supported on a high most where the line crosses the Hackensac river. The fluid passed along the wire each way from the striking point for several miles, striking off at regular intervals down the supporting poles. At each point where the discharge took place along a pole, a number of sharp explosions were beard in succession, resem-bling the rapid reports of several rifles. On another occasion the wire was struck in two places on the toute from New-York to Philadelphia. At one of these places twelve poles were struck, and at another eight. In some instances the lightning has been seen coursing along the wire like a stream of light, and in one case it is described as exploding from the wire in several places, though there were no bodies in the number of which was well calculated to alarm the dwellers near by, and to lend to the conclusion that clegraphs were dangerous neighbors, though no damage was done except to the poles. As telegraphic wires are creeted for the express pur-

pose of transmitting electricity from artificial batteries, t should not excite surprise to find them occasionally seized on by the great natural battery of the atmosphere. Prof. Henry says that when we consider the great length of the conductor, and consequently the many points along the surface of the earth through which it must pass, it is peculiarly liable to receive discharges from the cloude. Beside this, from the great length of the conductor, its natural electricity, driven to the farther ends of the wire, will be removed to a point at a great distance from under the cloud, and hence this will be rendered more intensely negative, and its attractive power thereby highly increased. It is not probable, however, that the attraction, whatever may be its intensity, of so small a wire as that of the telegraph, can of itself produce an electrical discharge from the beavens, although if the discharge were started from some other cause, such as the attraction of a large mass of conducting matter in the vicinity, the attraction of the wire might be sufficient to change the direction of the descending bolt, and draw it, in whole or in part, to itself. By reason of the perfect conduction of the wire, a discharge on any one point of it must affect every other part of the connected line, although the whole may be several hundred miles in length. That the wire should throw off a discharge at a number of poles in succession, is a fact that might have been anticipated, since the electricity would, by its self-repulsion, tend to send a portion of itself down the partial conducting pole, while the remaining part, attracted by the wire in advance of itself, rendered negative by induction, would continue its passage along the metal until it met another pole, when a new division of the charge would take place, and so on. The several explosions in succession, heard at the same pole, is explained by the fact that the discharge from the cloud does not generally consist of a single wave of electricity, but of a number of discharges in the same path in rapid succession, so as in some cases to present the appearance of a continuous discharge of a very appreciable duration; and hence a telegraphic wire is capable of transmitting an immense quantity of the fluid thus distributed in time over a great length of the conductor.

Thus, as to the direct discharge, the danger to be apprehended from the electricity leaving the wire and striking a person on the road is small. Electricity of sufficient intensity to strike a person at the distance of twenty feet from a perfectly insulated wire, would find a preferable conductor in the nearest pole. But in all cases it will be most pruient to keep at a proper distance from the wire during the existence of a thunder storm, or even at any time when the sound of thunder-Gran manufactories of Manilla is in the suburb of Bunondo, and affords occupation to 4,000 women, and land that number of males. In this and other Government manufactories in the neighborhood, there are altered to not be considered with the earth by means of a metal plate at the lower end, extending up the pole founded of women acuted on the floor and hammering the first portion of the building, the car is abstalled by an almost deafening noise caused by some hundreds of women acuted on the floor and hammering the leaves on a stope or block with a mellet, to is heard in the distance. All wires passing through

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1861. s-parated by a thin stratum of air, or some other nonconducting material, through which the intense discharge from the clouds will readily pass and be conducted to the earth, while the insulation of the wire for telegraphic purposes is unimpaired. Operators in telegraph-offices experience both annoyance and danger during thunder-storms, the action of the wires being suspended, the instruments sometimes destroyed, and the wires melted by an explosion, while the operators have been knocked senseless by the shock. Accounts are often published of the telegraph being

interrupted by a storm. Most of these proceed from a disturbance of the natural electricity of the wire. If a thunder-cloud be driven by the wind so as to cross at right angles the middle of a long line of telegraph, during the whole time the cloud is approaching the point of its path directly above the wire, the repulsion of the redundant electricity of the former will constantly drive the natural electricity of the latter farther and further along the line, so that, during the approach of the cloud, a continuous current will exist in each half of the line. When the center of action of the cloud arrives at the nearest point of the wire, the current will cease for a moment, and as the repulsion gradually diminishes by the receding of the cloud, the natural electricity of the wire will return to its normal condition by a current opposite to that which was first manifested. As thunder-clouds over the greater portion of the Union move from west to east, those lines running north and south are more liable to currents of this class. Another class of currents, though continuing but an instant, are more intense than the preceding, and give rise to vivid sparks. These are due to the dynamic induction at a distance of a discharge from cloud to cloud, or from a cloud obliquely to the earth. The greatest intensity is when the path of the lightning is parallel to the line of wire, and in this case under favorable circumstances, sparks and shocks may result from a discharge between two clouds at the dis-tance of several miles. A similar result is produced on long lines of railway, and sparks have been observed at the joints of those rails not in perfect metallic connection, particularly at the turn-tables. Telegraphs are sometimes disturbed by other influences. If a line of wire extends over a high bill, the

intensity of electricity will be greater at the high points then below, particularly during the occurrence of fogs; the wire will tend to absorb the electricity of the nir, and transmit it from the higher to the lower portions; also, during the fall of min and snow on one portion of a long wire, while clear weather exists at another, there would be a current of electricity observed in the intermediate portion. During very warm weather a feeble current is observed at different portions of the day, which may be referred to thermobetricity. It is well known that when one end of a long conductor is heated and the other cooled, electrical current will pass from the hotter to the coer extremity, and this will be continued as long as the difference of temperature exists. Currents of electricity have also been observed in connection with the appearance of the Aurora Borealis, of sufficient intenty to set fire to pieces of paper. Professor Henry's chicidation of this interesting question is very full and clear, and should be consulted by all carious students of these great natural mysteries.

He has also given much attention to the relation existing between gas-pipes, water-pipes, and lightning. These pipes, those for gas especially, are now introduced so extensively into so many cities and towns, 28 to invest the subject with peculiar interest, He says distinctly that with gas-pipes a new source of danger was introduced. Persons who repudiate the use of lightning-rods because they attract electricity from the clouds, should reject the introduction of gas, particularly into the upper stories of their dwellings, since the perpendicular pipes must act as the most efficient conoctors between the cloud and the earth. This is because they are connected below the ground with a plexus of pipes, in many cases of miles in extent, the whole of which, by the induction of a large cloud, is rendered highly negative; and as this action takes place with as much efficiency through the roof of a house and the chamber floors, as it does through the open air, a gas-pipe, therefore, within a bouse, in proportion to its hight, would powerfully attract any discharge from a cloud in its vicinity. In July of this year, a house in Philadelphia, having no conductor, was struck by lightning, the bolt falling on the front enves, greatly damaging the upper part of the building from front to rear, and wholly demolishing a back building. The bell wires and part of the gaspipe were melted, and in one pipe the gas was ignited. All the other ripes were violently twisted out of place, and the walls and calling shattered around them, showing that the flash had traversed the whole vicinity to attract it from the conductor. Thus two net-work of tabing. Two houses in the District of wit, Little Lola, who, with proper assistance, will prestrokes on the wire shattered 20 poles, in descending Columbia, both being armed with conductors, were
with five a remissible, and burletta in the Lecture which they produced twenty minor explosions, the carefully examined by Professor Henry after the conductors had been struck. In each case the bolt had fullen on the point of the rod, descended it for some disance, then passed by eccentric courses down the outside of the building, to a point opposite to a gas-pipe on the inside, where in one case it pierced a brick wall nine inches thick, to reach the pipe, and severely shocked a lady who was sitting within eighteen inches of the latter. In the other case it also left the conductor for the gas-pipe, piereing a wall to reach it In New-Haven, also, the lightning-rod of a church was grack twice, in different years, when on both occasions the charge left the rod and precipitated itself on the gaz-pipes within, following them to the street mains, which were so much loosened by the violence of one of the explosions as to require them to be read-Here is evidently a new danger to which public atention has never been directed, and of which, in con-

insted to step the leakage of gas. sequence, they do not seem to be aware. To effectually sarm it, the outside conductor on a house should be composed of a greater net work of iven than that placed by the gas-fitter on the inside. Wherever the greatest mass of metal may be located, there will be the chosen track of the destructive flash. Nothing short of this execss outside will prove an unfailing preventive to the lightning coming inside, unless it be connecting the lower end of the rod which rises above the top of the building with the plexus of gas-pipe outside the house. The laster is by far the better and more reliable expe dient. If, as is very frequently the case, the rod is made to terminate by simple insertion of only a few feet in the dry earth, while the gas-pipe is connected with miles of metallic masses, rendered highly negative by induction, the path of least resistance, or of most tense induction from the cloud to the earth, will be down the red to some point opposite the gaa-pipe, than through the boase and down the pipe to the great reservoir below. Both fact and observation sustain this theory. Hence, in preference to leading the thunder bolt into our chambers and parlors through the me dinm of our gas-pipes, uncertain of its passing harmlessly off into the earth, let us at once bring the bottom of the red in direct metallic contact with the great underground conduit, by an outside channel. In cities supplied with water by an acquaduct, there

is another source of danger. The pipes in different stories of the building, connected with the water-punes which underlie the city, are in most intigente connection with the earth, subject to a powerful induction from the cloud above, and will therefore attract any discharge which may be passing in their vicinity, er even determine the point at which the rupture of the stratom of air between the cloud and the earth shall take place. In this case, also, the lightning-rod should be connected, on the outside of the building, with the pipes under ground, in order that the induction through the rod should be as perfect as possible, and that the consequent attraction may confine the charge, and transmit it entirely to the large mains, and

with the earth, and therefore a less powerful induction takes place than in the other instances mentioned. They should be placed, however, in close morallic connection, on the outside of the house, with the lightningrod. The same cantion applies to steam and hot-water pipes used for heating large buildings. Thus the residents of a city would seem to be surrounded with greater dangers from lightning than those in the open country. But, if those great appliances of civilization -water and gas-serve to multiply the hazards of city life, science is at hand to render them barmless; for it does not appear that buman life is oftener destroyed from this cause, population considered, in the cities than in the country.

REBEL JOURNALS ON THE WAR.

Mr. Hoey, of Adams Express, bas again favored us with files of Southern papers. Dates from Savannah and Charleston are to the 27th of July; from New-Orleans, July 30; Memphia, July 30, and Mobile to the 29th. The columns of all these journals teem with accounts of the battle at Stone Bridge. In the Richmond correspondence of The Charleston Courier we find narratives of the following:

Some Congressmen were taken who had come out to Some Congressmen were taken who had come out to see the fun. One of them seeing our representative, the Hon. Porcher Miles, accessed him with "Hallo, Miles, my dear fellow; how do you do? Miles looked for a moment surprised, and replied: "Sir, I have not the pleasure of your nequaintance. What is your name?" To which he quickly replied: "I am Mr.—of New-York. Dont you remember me, old fellow? We were in Congress together. I only came out to see the fun." To which Mr. Miles replied, drawing himself up with dignity: "Sir, I don't know you. I can't recognize any one who comes out to witness the subjugation of my country as an ammement;" and turned on his beel, leaving the New-Yorker to enjoy the fun of bare floors and rations not such as he has been necustoned to at Willard's or Barnum's, and from which, no doubt, he will come a wiser, if not a better, man.

iter, man. An old seldier is here who fought in the Creek, the An old seldier is here who fought in the Creek, the Seminole and the Mexican wars. He was in the fight at Manasam, and he says he has nover seen any soldiers, regulars nor any others, who stood fire as our army did at Manasam. They were perfectly fearless and untilinching heeding neither the falling balls nor their falling comrades, but keeping up a steady and persistent fire. He seemed to think it was glosy enough to fight in such company. I heard a similar testimony paid to Magruder's men in the Bethel fight. The officer who came over from Fortress Monroe with a flag of truce was one who had been a friend when they were in the regular army together. He said, "Magruder, your battery must have been manned by regulars, or it could not have done such execution." He replied, "So far from that, they are only boys; the half of them have spelling books in their pockets."

MEN WANTED FOR THE REBEL ARMY. That the rebel army is not overwhelmed with re-

alta is clearly proved by the following extract from a ding article in The Charleston Mercury?

mita is clearly proved by the following extract from a budge graticle in The Cherleston Mercury;

"We protest against the suicidal system which has been in operation in our War Department of rejecting all twelve months' volunteers. But for this fatal policy our army might now have been don-1-, almost quadruple, its present number. The emergency is by far too great to admit of a squeamish sclence on the part of the people and of the press. What a generous and almost unbounded confidence and support count give, has been accorded freely to the Executive and its various departments. But in the face of our present fearful odds, and of the desperate efforts now being made at the North, and the here and ruthless invocion promised us, it becomes necessary for as to speak, and for the Executive and Congress to act."

"We want num-men and horses—nothing else. They are but to be called for to be had. They are as hand, and ready. We trust a more extended policy to meet the wants of the country will be at once entered upon. We trust it is already inaugurated. Let all twelve months' volunteers be accepted without a day's delay; and long before the suns of May next shall have been crushed from our path and driven headlong to the northermost borders of his storile region.

"Let the Habelethia prepare."

"LET PHILADELPHIA PERPARE."

So says The Charleston Mercury. Here is the para-

graph:

"It is to be hoped that within a very short space of time the army of the Potomae will be increased to an extent that will render all efforts of the enemy futile beyond contingency, and enable our skilful generals to carry the war across the border. In this latter point of view the obtainment of so many fine wagons and horses is an exceedingly fortunate circumstance, saving much time and a great expenditure of money. When Washington falls and Maryland is redeemed, let Philadelphia prepare, for this is a game of two countries."

A WORD FOR THE SIXTY-MATH EXCIMENT. The gallant 69th of this city may like to hear what the bels say of them. An article in The Memphis (Tennessee) Argus closes thus:
"No Southerner but feels that the 69th maintained

the old reputation of Irish valor on the wrong side through misguidance, and not through treachers to the old cause; and not one of us but feels that the day must come when a true understanding of the principle at is-sue will range their fearless hearts in line with their

brethren of the South.
"All honor to the 60th, even in its error."

The Charleston Evening News has given up the ghost, and every paper in Charleston, Mobile, News has raised its prices, all pledging them elves in a published statement to adhere to the increased tariff of rates. Evidently journalism at the South is not a paying herefore.

A NEW WAY TO ATTACK FORT PICKENS. The Mobile Econing News gravely puts forth the

following proposition:

following proposition:

"Let Gen. Bragg detail a few thousand of his ten thousand to the work of catching snakes, and as soon as they have collected several carchada of these interesting reptiles, let tin or sheat-fron shell or canisters be charged with them—the inclosure being cylindrical and of size to fix the largest mortar, and so made that it will break to pieces and liberate its contents upon falling within the fort. We would warm those who charge the shells to put only the same species into each, as if the different snakes were mixed they would sting each other to death before having a chance to operate on Billy Wilson's Zonaves. The corners and interstices in each shell might be filled up with a few quarts of tarantalas, scorpions, centificdes, and libraris, however, to make close work, as the snakes would pack loosely." INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD AS SEEN BY COR-

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD AS SEEN ST COMENSPONDENTS OF NOUTHERS PAPERS.

Col. Wade Hampton was shet by a ball in the
check, making a severe flesh wound, which will
leave him an honorable seur for life.

The Richand correspondent of The Charleston
Mercargy writes that Col. L. T. Whifall, who has
been near the President, and a sort of special active
nid-de-camp, adjutant and confidant, since the Government was removed to Kichmond, is about to sure to
Western Virginia as Colonel of a Texas regiment.

The Robels at Porsaccia were desirous that the Federal troops on Reens Island should be unde acquainted
with the result of the Bull Run fight; they accordingly,
on the 27th, launched a ministore vessel, containing
full (second) accounts of the battle. The vessel was
picked up by Wilson's Zonaves, and it is exid engury
read.

A Manazsts correspondent of The Charleston Mervery takes breath to " get off" the following enlogisel mentence:

"President Davis left the army this morning in the cars for Richmond. Though the chief magistrate of a great republic at this mess salient period of its great-ness, were arrogated no cauchal privilege, he took his sest, with others, in an over-crowded ear; and in that, and in every other instance of his intercourse with his fellow-cilizers here, he exhibited but the appearance and bearing of a well-bred gentleman, as he unquation-

ably is."

The same correspondent says:
"Among the killed of the enamy were Col. Cameron, brother of the Secretary, and Scienter Foster of Connecticut, Senator Frester was one of many who came to see the fight, with brandy and champaigne council to celebrate the victory. There were hundred of them at Centreville, and on the road, but, the exitage in which Ely and Foster r de together breaking. Ely was taken, and the Senator was shot. It is said that in Centreville spleadid dinners were prapared to refresh them from the field of battle, which they did not eat."

of Col. Corcoran's capture, he says: